

ALL SQUARE FOR DAVIS CUP MATCH

McLoughlin Beaten by Parke in Five-Set Struggle, but Williams Fights His Way to Victory.

LAWN TENNIS OF THE BEST

English Critic Says American Champion May Have Lost by an Error of Judgment in the Fourth Set.

BY HERBERT L. BURKE. Lawn tennis critic of "The Daily News and Leader."

London, July 25.—In a wonderful lawn tennis match, replete with thrills and surpassing in sustained interest the match in which Anthony F. Wilding defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin for the all-England championship, J. C. Parke defeated the American champion to-day in the first match of the Davis Cup challenge round. The score was 8-10, 7-5, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

R. Norris Williams, the second string of the American team, balanced matters, however, by defeating C. P. Dixon in the other match after five hard fought sets. The score was 8-6, 3-6, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5.

Parke was a worthy winner and McLoughlin a grand loser, and to the American credit be it said that he accepted his defeat with the air of a philosopher, conscious that he had played many worse games and won.

The only serious fault I have to find with McLoughlin was his error of judgment in the fourth set. With a supreme effort he cantered away in this set until he led at 5-0 on games. To have won at 6-0 would have let him in to open the final set with his terrific service, and similarly he could have got in at a later stage, as Parke was obviously letting the set go and reserving himself for a tight and furious finish.

The doughty Irishman, however, tumbled to the situation quicker than McLoughlin, and by playing a passive part in the seventh game of the set he lost it, thus opening the fifth set with his own service.

Chance McLoughlin Missed.

On this advantage the issue turned in these critical closing stages of an eventful match as Parke took an encouraging lead by winning the first game of the fifth set and running on to 4-1 on games. Here all seemed over, but McLoughlin, although showing more signs of wear than his perfectly fit opponent, fought on with magnificent tenacity.

The American drew up to 3-4 on games, and even after being led at 5-3, taxed his physical resources to the utmost to save a game. He put his back into everything. A losing position was nothing to him, and he pelted away for the winner's portion with the courage of a lion. But with it all it was not quite the real McLoughlin. The magnificent, irresistible vim which had helped him to a straight set victory over Parke in the championships was seldom in evidence.

McLoughlin did great things, but with more effort than he had previously displayed, and I wondered whether or not there was any truth in my contention of a few days ago that he had gone a little stale, although he was reluctant to admit it.

In Parke we saw a man who beat Norman E. Brookes in Australia, and Anthony F. Wilding at Manchester, and in no respect was it the indecisive Parke who formerly lost to McLoughlin. The latter's service possessed few terrors this time for Parke. The cup defending player alternated between taking it close in or well out according to its quality.

Service Not All Powerful.

In a few games only had McLoughlin's first service its paralyzing effect. In one game he scored three aces outright with it, but well as Parke played

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RUSSIA PERMITTED TO OCCUPY ARMENIA

Europe Takes This Means of Compelling Turkey to Cease Fighting.

London, July 26.—A dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Rome says the powers have authorized Russia to occupy Armenia in order to compel Turkey to withdraw behind the Enos-Media line, the new frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria as fixed by the Treaty of London.

DIES WHILE ENTERTAINING

Mrs. George F. Baker Stricken at Luncheon Given Friends.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 25.—Florence Thompson Baker, wife of George F. Baker, the well known banker, who is chairman of the board of the First National Bank of New York, died suddenly at her home here to-day.

Mrs. Baker was entertaining several of her friends at luncheon when stricken, and died within a few minutes. She is survived by her husband, one son, George F. Baker, Jr., and one daughter, Mrs. W. G. Loew, of New York, who is now at Newport.

PINT OF BLOOD TO FRIEND

Third Transfusion Starts Patient on the Road to Recovery.

Leighborne Middleton, of No. 25 Fort Washington avenue, who is in St. Luke's Hospital suffering from plastic pernicious anemia, received yesterday a pint of a friend's blood by transfusion. The friend is Sterling Tomes, who also lives in the Washington Heights section.

According to Middleton's father, A. W. Middleton, fifty years old, secretary and treasurer of the Bristol Construction, Mining and Smelting Company, and Dr. Lindeman the patient is doing well, and has been benefited to such a degree by this, the third transfusion, that it is believed that he is probably on the road to recovery unless a relapse takes place.

TORN BETWEEN PARENTS

Girl, Wanted at Bedside of Both, Chooses Mother.

Miss Lucy Bennett, of Cannes, France, and Chicago, arrived in New York yesterday on the Fabre Line steamer Sant Anna, on her way to Chicago, where her mother, Mrs. J. Franklin, is seriously ill.

Early this month Miss Bennett received a message telling of her mother's illness, and immediately set sail for America. Just before she reached New York a cable message, forwarded by wireless to the Sant Anna, advised her that her father, whom she had left at Cannes, while experimenting with an explosive he had invented had been badly injured, perhaps mortally.

Miss Bennett was in a quandary. Although her mother and father were divorced, she had never taken sides in the family quarrel and had divided her time equally between her parents. It was not until the steamer reached its dock that Miss Bennett decided. When her baggage had been examined she crossed from Jersey City to Manhattan and took the first train West.

FINDS HER AFTER 40 YEARS

Woman of Whom Trace Had Been Lost Reunited with Sister.

Mrs. John J. Ward, of Tarrytown, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Mollie Valler, of Hartford, Conn., who had been lost to the family for forty years.

Forty years ago the family was living at Elmira. The mother died, and the father decided to send his daughter Mollie, who was then fifteen years old, to California with her uncle and cousin. For several years the sisters corresponded and then the letters ceased. Mrs. Ward married and removed to Tarrytown, and never could obtain traces of her sister.

Recently Mrs. Ward's brother John, at Endicott, Conn., learned that his missing sister was in Hartford. He went there and located her home. No word was sent to Mrs. Ward, but Mrs. Valler came here with her niece, and when Mrs. Ward opened the door she was overcome.

ELOPES WITH GIRL OF 14

Married Man, 35, Takes Her Away in an Auto.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Seaford, Del., July 25.—Climbing a ladder to a window, where Doris Lowe, fourteen years old, was waiting for him, at her home in Bucktown, late last night, Luther T. Banning, thirty-five years old, a wealthy merchant and a married man, assisted the girl to descend and spirited her away in an automobile.

The girl's absence was discovered and the Cambridge police were notified. They secured an automobile and traced Banning to the railroad station at Seaford, where it was learned that he and the girl had boarded the midnight express for New York.

Telegrams were sent to various points along the line, but no trace could be obtained of the elopers. It is believed they left the train at some point between here and Philadelphia.

Banning's wife and child were asleep at the time of the elopement and knew nothing of the affair until this morning. Mrs. Banning says that she will follow every means possible to find her husband.

Feeling is running high here over the affair. It is recalled that Banning had shown great interest in the girl, but the difference in the ages of the couple was so marked that little attention was paid to the matter.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.—A class by themselves. Built to show the Hudson by daylight.—Adv.

SO WORN BY RIOTS AUBURN IS HAVEN

Sixty Mutineers from Sing Sing Submissively Eat Prison Supper and Welcome Chance to Sleep.

RUMOR OF TRAIN SHOOTING

Four Bullets Fired by Guards and One Convict Wounded, It Is Said—Report Denied by Official in Charge—Revolt Seems Quelled.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Auburn, N. Y., July 25.—Heralded as the worst lot of criminals sent to Auburn prison in many years sixty convicts arrived here to-night, constituting the first squad whose transfer from Sing Sing has been arranged by the State Superintendent of Prisons, John B. Riley.

Advance notices printed in the newspapers brought more than 1,700 persons to meet the train, and sixty prison guards, and the police force had a hard time making a way for the arrivals. To the surprise of the oldtime keepers the convicts stepped off the train quietly and without shouting. There were few remarks and they were made in hoarse voices that indicated that the men had spent their energy.

By some of the crowd appearance of the gang was attributed to a report that the officers had fired several shots into the convicts' car after leaving Syracuse. This, however, was denied with vigor by State Detective George Jackson, who was in charge of the transfer.

"There is no truth in that report," said Jackson. "The men were orderly most of the way and gave less trouble than many other transfers that we have brought here. Shooting? Why the men were so quiet that they didn't even shoot off their mouths."

Jackson added that some reporter must have heard railroad torpedoes exploding as the train left the yards.

Showers of Notes.

Before reaching Albany the convicts were frequently disorderly, and when an opportunity came one of them smashed a window. This gave the men a chance to shout out pleas for tobacco and fair treatment, and it also afforded an outlet for notes and communications which were plentiful at the chief stations and were eagerly captured by the interested spectators, who retained them as souvenirs.

In Syracuse there was a great lull, and the men set up a noise as the train moved slowly through the main streets for a mile. All efforts of the keepers to silence them were useless.

On entering Auburn prison the leading pair hesitated and stopped the line. "Come on, here!" shouted Captain William Patterson, who led the way.

The leaders pretended to misunderstand the order, and started up the steps to the main office and warden's quarters. Several officers started toward them, and they changed their course and entered the basement, where their shackles were stripped from their ankles by convict blacksmiths and they were led to cells reserved for them, on the north wing.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Syracuse, July 25.—One convict was shot in a riot aboard the "convict special" as the train was pulling out of the New York Central yards this afternoon. The disorder followed the order of guards that the men stop smoking after leaving Syracuse, according to the statement of a New York Central official in charge of the train.

The order was derided, and when the guards attempted to enforce it the men attacked them. The guards tried to replace the ankle irons on the men, and during the fray that followed they were forced to use their guns. Four shots were fired, one hitting one convict in the shoulder. Two guards were injured, but not seriously.

After a brief but short struggle, in which the windows of the train were smashed, the guards regained control of the convicts, who were securely shackled, the chains which had been discarded earlier on the trip being put back into use.

Asks "Human Treatment."

At the Albany station another convict threw from a window a note on which was scribbled: "Give to the men at Sing Sing the human treatment we deserve."

"Those men at Sing Sing are starving!" another convict shouted as the train pulled out.

With sixty men, including most of the hardest characters in Sing Sing and the ringleaders of the two-day revolt, safely entrained and on their way to Auburn and with four hundred others, who have been involved in the trouble, locked in their cells all day, many of them exhausted by the striking and pounding they had kept up day and night, the prison returned yesterday to comparative quiet, although far from a normal condition.

At 5 o'clock in the morning forty guards were sent in pairs to the cells of the sixty men drafted for Auburn, with orders to overpower the convicts if they showed any resistance and shackle them. To a man, however, they submitted docilely to be manacled hand and foot. Fifteen negroes in the lot were shackled to white men, who made no objection. Chained in pairs, they were formed in two groups of thirty each, one group being taken to the bath house and the other behind the death

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HOWARD ELLIOTT HEADS NEW HAVEN

President of Northern Pacific Elected to Succeed Charles S. Mellen—Will Take Office September 1.

"OPEN DOOR," NEW POLICY

Stock Goes Up 2 1/4 Points Before News Was Announced—Single Power Over System's Lines To Be Modified.

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific system, was elected yesterday president and a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to take office on September 1.

His election to succeed Charles S. Mellen, whose resignation under fire slightly over a week ago created wide discussion, involves a reorganization of the New Haven system.

The present supreme power held by the president of the rail, water and electric lines is to be modified, so that Mr. Elliott will have direct charge only in an administrative and supervisory capacity. Operating details of the New Haven properties, for which his predecessor was responsible, are to be in charge of executive heads of each property, acting under Mr. Elliott's direction.

While the new official will hold for a time the office of president of the company, the place, as soon as the by-laws of the company are changed to make it possible, will be changed to that of chairman of the board of directors. Such a step cannot be taken until the next stockholders' meeting, in October.

New Head Free from Prejudices.

Mr. Elliott, by virtue of the office to be made for him, will also be made chairman of the boards of the subsidiary organizations.

"I come into the management," said Mr. Elliott, "with no prejudice for or against any community, policy, organization, method of work, man or men. The laws, rules and regulations laid down by proper governmental authority will be obeyed.

"If they are such as to cripple the effectiveness and to hamper the development of the railroad in its effort to help the public, a statement to that effect will be made and a request that the people in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the railroad, will permit reasonable changes.

"I cannot at this time discuss details of management and policy, because I have little direct information about the situation."

The choosing of a successor to the most talked of man in New England in recent years, and against whom many attacks have been made, was accomplished by a sub-committee of the executive committee of the board of directors. It was expected beforehand that Mr. Elliott would be the one elected, and anticipation of this fact in the New York Stock Exchange caused stock of the New Haven road to rise 2 1/4 points.

Open Door Policy for Public.

In Mr. Elliott's statement to newspaper men that his office would have "an open door" for the public and in the jovial attitude of J. P. Morgan the conciliatory wishes noticeable.

The sub-committee, of which J. P. Morgan, Theodore N. Vail, Samuel Rea, William Skinner, Edward Milligan and Robert W. Taft were members, first met to decide formally on Mr. Elliott. Then his name was presented to the board of directors, and the election was announced in the middle of the afternoon.

Over the signature of Mr. Vail the sub-committee made the following recommendation of Mr. Elliott: "The sub-committee appointed to consider and recommend a successor to the president would suggest that this selection involves a larger question.

"The president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is and has been not only the executive head in the general administration of the associated properties, but also the operating head of each, and probably much of the distrust and dissatisfaction which exists and most of the complaints which have been made are due to the fact that there have been no distinct lines between the functions of general administration of the whole system and the functions of operation of each separate property.

Bylaws to Be Changed.

"We would therefore suggest that the future organization should correct this and that the titular head of the New Haven system should give his attention to the general administration and supervision of the associated properties, while there should be a responsible operating head for each separate property who would be responsible for efficient service.

"We think that this could probably be done best by creating the position of chairman of the board for the New Haven and for each separate property, to be filled by one who would be chief

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AMBASSADOR HENRY LANE WILSON. Photographed on his arrival here from Mexico yesterday.



CROCKER LAND PARTY RETURNS TO ST. JOHN'S

Arctic Explorers Decide to Meet the Relief Ship Erik Instead of Waiting.

The sealing steamer Diana, with the members of the Crocker Land expedition, left Battle Harbor, Labrador, for St. John's, N. F., yesterday. This was indicated when the following message was received by The Tribune by wireless and cable from Battle Harbor.

"Diana leaving three miles an hour. We start for St. John's to-day to transfer cargo to Erik. MacMILLAN."

A similar message was received by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, of the American Museum of Natural History, from Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the expedition. Dr. Hovey at once sent a dispatch to Mr. MacMillan at St. John's expressing confidence in and approval of what he had done.

Nevertheless, both Dr. Hovey and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, admitted they were puzzled by Mr. MacMillan's dispatch. Dr. Osborn particularly could not understand the move.

"I received at the museum on Tuesday a message from Mr. MacMillan saying he had landed his cargo," said Dr. Osborn. "I think there may be some mistake or error in the sending."

Puzzled by Return.

"A contract was made some days ago with Job Brothers, in St. John's, owners of the Diana, for the Erik to proceed at once to Battle Harbor and take on the Diana's cargo. In view of this I am at a loss to understand why the Diana should go all the way back to St. John's."

Dr. Hovey's explanation was that the landing of the Diana's cargo referred to Barge Point, Labrador, where she struck. But he, too, was puzzled at the return to St. John's, particularly as the Erik was ready on Tuesday to start from St. John's for Battle Harbor.

"It may be," Dr. Hovey said, "that, despite the long trip south to St. John's, better time can be made than by waiting for the Erik to arrive, owing to the lack of facilities for handling cargo at Battle Harbor. Then, too, time might be saved by not returning to Battle Harbor on the way back again. There would be nothing to take them there again, and by running straight up the coast might be materially shortened and much time saved."

The leak in the Diana, three inches an hour, is six feet a day, a very dangerous intake. The fact that the Diana was able to start back to St. John's, however, seemed to show that the pumps were keeping pace with it. Dr. Hovey said he had told Mr. MacMillan either to have the Diana repaired in St. John's or use the Erik as he saw fit and seemed best.

Tells of the Wreck.

In a letter received yesterday from Mr. MacMillan by Dr. Hovey the writer tells for the first time some of the events that led up to the wreck, and those that followed. This letter was as follows:

"Battle Harbor, July 18, 1913. "My dear Hovey: We have certainly been up against it hard since we left Sydney Sunday night. At about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, in a thick fog, while coming through the straits, we struck on Barge Point, about seven miles north of Red Bay and thirty-eight miles south of Battle Harbor.

"Although going at slow speed we went on pretty hard, being so heavily

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THIRD DEATH MYSTERY AT HAMILTON LODGE

John D. Sargent Found, Self-Slain, in Cottage of Former New Yorker.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Jackson, Wyo., July 25.—For the third time death has strangely come to the occupant of Hamilton Lodge. Seated in a chair, John D. Sargent was found, self-slain, yesterday, his face almost unrecognizable from a gunshot wound. In his hand was the weapon he had used.

The lodge was built in 1890 on the shores of Jackson Lake by Robert Ray Hamilton, once a rich and well known New Yorker. Sargent had lived for years with Hamilton. His death now removes from this section the only person to have a claim on the handsome cottage and 160 acres of lake front on which it is situated.

Hamilton erected his beautiful home twenty-three years ago on a quarter section of government land, almost in the heart of the Jackson Hole country. At his invitation Sargent joined him, and they occupied the place together several years, until one day Hamilton's body was found floating in the lake. No investigation was made, and his body was buried beside the lake.

Sargent's wife joined him afterward, and rumors of her abuse at the hands of her husband were followed by her death after she had fled from the lodge. Her death also was not investigated, but Sargent took his departure soon afterward for California.

After an absence of two years Sargent returned with his second wife, and together they occupied the Hamilton home until his wife left for California on a visit.

Letters left by Sargent were found addressed to his second wife and to his mother, who lives in New York.

WHOO! VERY BIGGEST BASS And Hundreds Angled All Night on Allenhurst Beach.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 25.—The prediction of fishermen that a fifty-five-pound bass was caught here recently that one larger would be taken before the end of the season was fulfilled to-day, when Edward E. Davis, of Point Pleasant, landed a bass on the Allenhurst beach that weighed 58 pounds 8 ounces. It was said to be the biggest striped bass ever taken by a sport angler along the Atlantic coast.

Fifteen minutes after Mr. Davis got his strike the big fish was conquered and lay lifeless in the surf. There were few anglers in the vicinity when Mr. Davis made his record catch, but the news spread quickly, and fishermen gathered on the beach by hundreds to ply their rods all night.

The Davis fish was 30 1/2 inches in girth and 50 1/2 inches long. It contained a roe that weighed ten pounds.

WISCONSIN FOR EUGENICS

Bill Passed Requiring Health Certificate Before Marriage.

Madison, Wis., July 25.—The Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill to-day requiring a certificate of health from both parties to a nuptial agreement as a preliminary to the granting of a marriage license. Examinations by physicians are required. Both houses also passed a bill for the sterilization of the feeble-minded, epileptic and criminal insane in state and county institutions.

When you go to the country, take AN-GOSTURA BITTERS, an exquisite tonic.—Adv.

WILSON ANGRY; ARRIVAL IGNORED

Ambassador to Mexico, Miffed by Silence of President and State Department, Halts Washington Trip.

PACES HOTEL'S CORRIDORS

Finally Decides to Go On to Capital and Departs at Midnight—Talks Freely and "Stands Pat" on His Recognition of Huerta.

Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador to Mexico, who was summoned to this country by President Wilson, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz on board the Ward liner Mexico, greatly annoyed with the State Department for failing to communicate with him relative to his departure for Washington.

The ambassador sent a wireless message to the State Department Thursday saying he expected to be in Washington Saturday morning, and he was plainly disappointed yesterday when no recognition of his message reached him.

He asked anxiously for word from the State Department when the customs officials boarded the Mexico off the Statue of Liberty, and was informed that perhaps a message or messenger might be awaiting him on the pier.

But when the vessel docked no official from Washington met him, and no communication from either President Wilson or from Mr. Bryan's department was awaiting him.

"I'll Stay Right Here."

Ambassador Wilson, who had been guarded in his talk as the Mexico came up the bay, flung diplomacy to the winds and said he would stay right here in New York unless Mr. Bryan or President Wilson recognized his arrival here by some sort of instructions.

Asked if he contemplated catching an afternoon train for Washington, the ambassador said:

"No, sir; I shall stay right here in New York unless I hear from Washington. I sent a message from the ship on Thursday, and up to the present time I have had no reply. Under the circumstances I shall remain in New York, for what assurances have I that I will see the President when I arrive there? For all I know he may be away on the Mayflower."

The ambassador, who has a mannerism of thrusting his head forward and staring at the person he addresses, looked long at the reporters when he said this, and exclaimed:

"Be sure and put that down!" Despite his show of anger, Mr. Wilson boarded a train for Washington at midnight.

Mr. Wilson was eating luncheon when the Mexico was boarded. He did not hurry with his meal, and when he finished strolled out in the companionway, where the reporters surrounded him.

Stands by Consular Message.

A copy of the following telegram he sent to the American Consul General at Monterey on February 21, 1913, was handed to him:

"You are requested to inform all consular officers under your jurisdiction by telegram as follows:

"Provisional government installed yesterday, with General Huerta as President. General public approval in this city, which is perfectly quiet. Reassuring reports come from other places. President Madero is a prisoner awaiting the decision of Congress in his case. Senate and House of Representatives in full accord with the new administration.

"You should make this intelligence public, and IN THE INTERESTS OF MEXICO urge general submission and adhesion to the new government, which will be recognized by all foreign governments to-day."

After reading the telegram carefully Mr. Wilson said he stood by the message and had carried out that policy since the overthrow of Madero.

Mr. Wilson was told that this telegram had been severely criticised in the United States, and was considered by some persons as "meddling in Mexican politics."

"I stand pat on that," said Mr. Wilson, "and will repeat it again and again if necessary."

Holds Recognition Proper.

"Is it not an innovation in diplomatic administration?" he was asked.

"No, it is not," he replied. "It has been the custom of a hundred years for American representatives to recognize a de facto government. I stand pat on all that I did in Mexico. That was the only action to take to maintain peace and order. By recognizing the Huerta government we had somebody to hold responsible for attacks on American life and property. The custom is as old as the hills.

"Brigandage is immunity in Mexico and pays better than work. To a great extent a certain class has few scruples in taking other persons' property. The government is in control just now of every state, but there are two states, I believe, where federal rule is disputed. "I have been blamed for a great deal, but I stand firm on everything. If I had not intervened after the bombardment of Mexico the city would have been in flames, with great loss of life and destruction of property. I brought Huerta and Diaz together. That was